

For an article on Usury in Bill transactions, a letter from Harrisburg, Pa., see First Page.

For a full Report of the Seventh Lecture of Dr. Lardner's New Series, prepared exclusively for The Tribune, see Last Page.

Remember the Poor!

The cheerless influences of Winter are upon us—the reason which has stern features even for the thrifty and the affluent, but whose fiercest frowns are reserved for the destitute and poor—And shall we not think, amid the festivities, the friendly greetings of to-morrow, of the condition of these sad-browed children of Humanity—these step-children of a harsh and sullen world? Who can refrain from calling often to mind the condition of this large class of our fellow-creatures—their comfortless and the famishing? Who will not consider that there are at this moment, from thirty to fifty thousand human beings in our city who are destitute of the means of a week's comfortable subsistence—many of whom will rise up this morning in despair of obtaining food for the opening day and lodging for the coming night? Can it be that our wealthy and luxurious citizens realize that there are at this moment, within a stone's throw of sumptuous halls, parties, and revels, frequently on hundred human beings huddled in a dreary room, which pays more rent by piecemeal than our best dwellings, yet are dilapidated, filthy and unglazed, often two or three families in a single desolate room, with the wind whistling through broken windows as they crowd around a pan of charcoal whence they are inhaling the fumes of death? Can our humane and affluent ladies know that, while thousands are idly lavished in ostentation, extravagance and pernicious indulgences, there are just around them thousands of virtuous women and innocent children shivering in cellars, garrets and tottering hovels, pining in shrinking wretchedness for the food and clothing which they cannot find employment to earn, even where they have health and strength to labor? Disease in all its most terrible forms, fed by famine, exposure and sleeping on scanty rags in fetid dens, often in close contact with the damp earth, or scarcely protected from the ineluctable sky, is here actively at work, and Death is too often the only friend that proffers relief.

—A sad, revolting picture, yet one that should be urged on the public attention: for alas! the grim reality is knocking at our doors. Something must be done to alleviate the condition of the Poor, and done now. The Alms-House is full, and who that knows what it is dare speak of it as a refuge for the destitute? That spasmodic Charity which bestows a shilling and a curse, with a murmur at the dispensation of Providence in filling the land with such nuisances as beggars, does little to mitigate, nothing to alleviate the stupendous evil. We would not repel or check it—on the contrary, we wish all who can be persuaded to give a dollar, a shilling or a loaf, to relieve the pressing wants of some wretched one, would do so at once. But when this is done, let the attention of every reflecting man be turned to the adoption of effectual measures for the Prevention of Pauperism and its attendant woes. This can be done, at least so far as to abolish nine-tenths of the miseries now arising from destitution, by the adoption of proper measures. If this City would but adopt the principle of providing temporary employment for every human being who could do no better than work faithfully for the necessities of life, and proffering it to all as a right rather than a charity, we are confident that, under enlightened and honest management, it might prevent Pauperism for less than the cost of maintaining it, and at an infinite saving of human wretchedness.

—But this subject is too vast to be presented at the close of an article. We have repeatedly expatiated somewhat upon it, and have much more yet to say. In this plan we ask none to concur with us, but entreat each to take up the subject in his own way, only with an ardent resolution that, by some means or other, the horrors and degradations now experienced from want of employment, and through the pressure of the necessities to which that employment should minister, shall be banished from among us. With zeal and unanimity this great end might speedily be accomplished.—Who will not contribute his warmest sympathies and ardent exertions?

Mr. ALFRED SMITH, the Comptroller of our City Finances, estimates the expenses of carrying out of City Government for the next fiscal year at \$1,446,000. This, if we are not mistaken, is not only much higher than before, but is some \$246,000 above the estimate of last year. Mr. Smith, it is our private opinion that, contrary to almost uniform usage, the expenditures of 1842 will be below the official estimate. Just quietly note this down.

Sir CHARLES BAGOT, the new Conservative Governor General of British North America, arrived at this port yesterday in H. M. S. *Illustration*, 74, on his way to Canada, whither he will proceed by land forthwith. The ship lies at the Quarantine, and Sir Charles and his suite, consisting of Capt. Bagot, Capt. Cholmondeley and Capt. Jones have taken rooms at the Globe Hotel.

The Albany and Boston folks had a great celebration at Albany on Tuesday. Cannon, bonfires, illuminations, torch-light processions, and a social feast at Congress Hall—sperm candles blazing on the dinner table which were made that morning in New Bedford, 255 miles off—it was a season of joy and triumph. All right—but wait till we have our cars through in 24 hours from Lake Erie direct, and see how New-York will do up this business of rejoicing. Our turn will come.

Moral—Lardner's must be reported that are not heard as his Reporter. The latter carries full weight to report Lectures that he has not heard—viz: by copying them from The Tribune, mutilating them a very little, and then boasting of their superior accuracy as reported for the Express. The Editor will live and learn.

ILLINOIS.—Gov. Carlin recently paid a visit to Chicago, and was received there with general cordiality. He is a favorite at the North, from his devotion to Internal Improvement. The Illinois Canal is still going on, the contractors taking in payment State Bonds at par, although at a ruinous depreciation this way.

There were some 200 Delegates at the Locofoco State Convention. On the first ballot for Governor, Hon. Adam W. Snyder of St. Clair had 140, Gen. M. K. Alexander 11, and there were some scattering. For Lieutenant Governor, first ballot, John Moore of McLean 45, S. Hackleton of Lee 51, Wm. A. Richardson of Schuyler 46, P. Cartwright of Sangamon 17, M. K. Alexander of Edgar 5. Moore did not lead till the fifth ballot, when Hackleton and Cartwright having withdrawn, Moore was nominated, having 97 votes to 63 for Richardson.

Dr. O. W. HOLMES, of Boston, much addicted to poetry and prose, lectured on English Versification last evening, before the Hamilton Association of Brooklyn. In his illustrations of Heroic Poetry, (as reported to us) he was savagely facetious on love-makers in rhyme, (as a bachelor of ripe experience is not unlikely to be,) quoting their amatory idyls and rhapsodies with exquisite gusto—such as

—What king would not give half his throne,
To call Ananias his own!

Rising on staid wing, he discussed Childe Harold and Gertrude of Wyoming, the Spenserian stanza—Lyric Poetry, Dean Swift, Sheridan, &c. In conclusion, he recited two of his own clever Poems—"The Steamboat," and "My Aunt," in the best manner, and closed an entertaining and not unprofitable lecture amid general plaudits.—We ought to hear Mr. Holmes in New-York before he leaves us. The man who could write "The Treadmill," and "The Last Leaf" must be worth any man's listening to.

Perhaps our South Western Editorial friends, who were accustomed to behave so so fariously for steadily expressing our conviction, founded on what we deemed authentic information, that the Texian Expedition to Santa Fe would find their path a thorny one, have seen cause to soften their tone by this time. We allude to this matter in self-indulgence only, for we seldom at the thought of the foreign fate of that adventurous band, which set out from Austin with such sanguine hopes of conquest and of fame. Alas for the gallant hearts now throbbing wildly in the gloomy mines of Mexico! Alas for our eccentric, noble friend Kewall of the Picayune! Sad is the thought that we shall meet him never more—that his impatient spirit is suffering a lingering, living death!

A Letter from Chas. F. Mitchell, ex-M.C., New York, Dec. 29th, 1841.

To the Editor of The Tribune.—A person has just called upon me and stated that your paper of to-day contained an article charging me with having made to Mr. Slamm, the Editor of the New Era, "important disclosures," which he was about to publish, and of having placed in his hands "documents, letters, &c." As I have not seen your paper, I can form no other opinion of the article referred to than from the rather vague account which has been given to me of its character: nor am I able to form any judgment respecting the motive which prompted it. I can only say in regard to it, that so far as it relates to me, it is wholly untrue. I have never made at any time any "disclosures" of the character intimated, to Mr. Slamm, nor to any one else—not have I ever placed in his hands any "disclosures," letters, or other papers, either for publication or any other purpose. Since I have been called upon me, and extended to me various acts of kindness, and with new papers upon several occasions—for which I trust I shall ever remain grateful. I did not think that in accepting these good offices I was incurring any one's displeasure, or that, in proffering them, was guilty of improper conduct. Our intercourse has been free and general, and I may have commented pretty freely both upon public men and upon public measures, as was ever my habit; but never with a view of having what I said reported—nor am I aware that any harm would be done to any one if it were to be. You have done both Mr. Slamm and myself—the latter I admit is of small moment—great injustice, and I have never expressed even a desire to possess myself of any information—political or otherwise—that I possessed. From whence you derived your information I cannot imagine. You have been grossly deceived and imposed upon by your informant, be it whom he may, but for what purpose it is difficult for me to perceive. If it were to drag my name before the public in a new and offensive light, it cannot be commended. I know many persons consider it very pleasant to attack a defenceless man—to kick one that is down—to apply to him harsh and opprobrious epithets—to probe anew his wounds which time and the soothing influence of sympathetic friends may have in some degree healed—but I never, never supposed you to belong to this class. I may be all you suppose me to be, or even worse, still am I entitled to that regard which the laws of Humanity if not of Justice every where recognize. If I have done you or any one else an injury, let the extreme penalty be inflicted, if you please, but do not mix my name up with matters with which I am in no wise connected, for the mere pleasure of torture. I again repeat that Mr. Slamm has no disclosure whatever to make of mine of any name or nature, and I dare affirm that he will so declare. I have made none to him—nor did he ever, by word or deed, intimate a wish that I should.

Pray will you do the individual whom you take such delight in characterizing as "the convicted felon," the justice to publish this disclaimer.

C. F. MITCHELL.

If we have done Mr. Mitchell injustice, we heartily regret it. His position, as he urges, should exempt him from insult or attack. But he must know that we are actuated by no personal hostility, as we do not know him from Adam. We were assured that he was engaged with Mr. Slamm in concocting some charges against prominent Whigs, who had been intimate with him when a different man, and the fact that Mr. Slamm was seen dodging in and out of his cell on Sunday, in connection with certain other manoeuvres about the Tombs gave color to the general rumor. It occurred to us when dealing with the Glenworth operators, to "head" this pretty business also. We cheerfully recall any imputation on Mr. Mitchell contained in our article of Wednesday, and regret that he has been made to suffer, like Poor Tray, for being caught in bad company. [Ed. Tribune.]

The St. Louis Republican of the 20th says:—"We are informed that the State Bank of Illinois is about to stop all discount business, and go to work to reduce her circulation as rapidly as possible, preparatory to a resumption of specie payments." The notes of this Bank have been depreciating for some time past.

The ship Mary, from Charleston, S. C., for St. Helena, went ashore on the 22d, when only a few hours out of port. She was owned at Portland, Me., and will be a total loss.

DOCTOR LARDNER'S LECTURES.—The Weekly Tribune of 25th December and 1st January, contains the Second Series of these Lectures, complete, as far as delivered at the time the paper went to press, and the remainder of the Course will be published during the next week. A few copies of the Weekly are still on hand and for sale at the office, No. 30 Ann St.

PRISONS.—The sixteenth Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society, 108 pages, has just been published, and is for sale at Bartlett & Wells, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

Like those which have gone before, this Report is stereotyped, and contains much valuable information. It notices Lunatic Asylums, Penitentiaries, County Prisons, Houses of Refuge and Imprisonment for Debt; and contains a narrative of journeys of inquiry and observation on these subjects made last year, under the direction of the Society, in twenty different States.

Every benevolent heart will wish well to a Society which thus 'remembers the forgotten, and visits the forsaken.'

FROM LIBERIA.—The *Monrovia Luminary*, of Oct. 1st, received at Philadelphia, contains the account of a brutal outrage committed by the people of Nifium, a tribe at enmity with the Kroomen, upon Capt. Dyer's crew of the brig *Englishman*. It seems that he had in his employ some Kroomen, who, when the ship visited Nifium, were demanded by the people of that town. Capt. Dyer refused to give them up, and watching their opportunity the Nifium people surrounded one of his boats, seized four of the Kroomen and beheaded them immediately. One of the Captain's mates was trading near Nauna Kroo, the people of which place seized him, insisting that he must pay for the Kroomen who were killed. On his promising, however, to destroy the town of Nifium, they suffered him to depart unharmed.

LAWYER'S DIARY.—Dec. 31.
Circuit Court, THIS DAY—32 to 41, 43, 46, 47, 3, 49, 50, 6.
COMMON PLEAS, THIS DAY—15, 24, 30, 31, 7, 12, 21, 6, 16, 22, 33, 5, 3, 17.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.
Reported for the New-York Tribune.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

THURSDAY, December 30.
Before Judge Kent and Aldermen Parry and Lee.
TRIAL OF WILLIAM WILEY.—The summing up in this case occupied the whole of yesterday, and exhibited displays of as brilliant eloquence, probably, as ever were heard within the precincts of the hall. The District Attorney closed in a powerful appeal, during which the character and motives of Mr. Wiley underwent a most searching, if not withering, ordeal. The Court commenced its charge about half past 6 o'clock last evening. During his remarks, Judge Kent admonished the Jury to exclude from their minds all idea of the position held by Mr. Wiley. If he has done wrong in his official capacity, he must be impeached and punished by another tribunal. The duty of the Jury lies in a narrow compass. Is the accused guilty of having received stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen? The laws of this State look to the intentions of men, and by such they judge them. In civil cases the Court is the sole judge of the law, but in criminal matters the jury are in most cases the judges of both law and fact—they certainly are so in the law of libel. The *quo animo*, in this case as in all others, must be considered. If the intention was good—if there was a desire to assist the Bank and enable it to recover property—then I consider that the present case does not come within the statute on which the indictment is founded. In doubtful cases character is entitled to great weight. Reason, justice, humanity, require that it should be so. Mr. Wiley has produced a vast number of witnesses from all classes of the community, who speak of him in the highest terms of commendation. The only suggestion to the contrary has been in relation to the Providence Bank, and that has been fully cleared up by the testimony of Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Gilbert Hays. Mr. Wiley can produce no positive evidence for the defence. He clearly is not enabled to produce the robber himself; for, were he to come into court, he could not leave it except in custody of an officer.—The Judge went fully into the evidence, and concluded by saying that last in the case he was bound to remind the Jury of that benign axiom handed down to us by our ancestors, that where doubt exists it should go to the benefit of the prisoner.

The Jury retired about half past 7 o'clock, and returned at 9 with a verdict of *guilty*, but recommending the prisoner "strongly to the mercy of the Court."

[The punishment is a fine of \$250 and six months imprisonment in the County Jail—both or either at the option of the Court—or imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding five years.]

POLICE OFFICE.

THURSDAY, December 30.

Mary Ryder was arrested, and sent to prison to-day, on a charge of stealing a coat and pants, worth \$21, from John Hazen, No. 217 William-st.

John Leach was arrested and committed for stealing a shirt from Elijah Davis, corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Stephen Remsen was arrested and imprisoned for stealing a barrel from Catherine Burke, 62 Centre-street.

John Conroy was arrested and sent to prison for stealing a loaf of bread from the baker's wagon of Richard Harrington, of 228 William-street, when he was out serving his customers. It was said Conroy had done so before.

Francis Turner was arrested by Stephens and committed for having on the 12th October, in company with Joseph Teller, before arrested, stolen, near the Five Points, a coat, vest and spectacles, from Mr. R. Scott.

Ann Farland was arrested and committed for stealing a goose from Mrs. Martha McCullough, No. 12 City Hall Place.

Thomas Miller was arrested and sent to prison at the Upper Police, for stealing a pair of boots from Sophia Benicker, of 206 Livingston-street.

Henry Johnson, colored, and William Birmingham, white, were arrested for stealing a box of soap from the factory of Messrs. Colgate & Co. No. 116 Barrow-street; and Johnson also for stealing a quantity of fat from the same place. Both were committed to the Upper Police.

William Tins, colored, was arrested at the Upper Police, for stealing a goose from Enoch Mantron, No. 177 Houston-street.

STEALING CLOTHING AND A WATCH.—An Irish female was to-day arrested on a charge of stealing two frock coats, an overcoat, 2 pair of pantaloons and a patent lever silver watch, worth together \$97, from the premises of Caleb Dugan, No. 374 Hudson-st., for which she was sent to prison.

STEALING A CUP OF TEA.—John Goodman of No. 101 Madison-street who was committed to prison on Wednesday as a receiver of stolen goods, was complained of to-day for having, on the 9th inst. stolen half a chest of Hyson Tea, containing 34 lbs, worth \$24 48, from the store of Israel Wood, No. 87 Catherine-street; which was found on prisoners premises and he was committed to answer this charge also.

STEALING CAPS.—John Matthews was arrested and committed for stealing Fur Caps and a Cloth Cap from Michael Malony, No. 83 West-street.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

THURSDAY, December 30.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—The Coroner to-day held an inquest at the house of Mrs. Fields, in 5th street, on the body of an unknown female infant, found on Wednesday afternoon lying wrapped in some cloth, on the roof of a site at the intersection of the 10th avenue with 59th street, apparently newly born. An examination was had which showed that the infant had been born alive, and the jury found as a verdict, that it died from exposure.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT.—Saunders, 163 Broadway, manufactures and has for sale a very ingenious and beautiful article, suitable for presents, either for girls or boys—we allude to his KALEIDOSCOPE. They always amuse, and are new the whole year round.

THE VIOLET, a Juvenile Annual for 1842 is for sale by KERR & Co., 156 Broadway, where a variety of fancy Books suitable for presents may be obtained.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

The Southern Mail did not arrive until half past one this morning in consequence of an accident which happened to the locomotive near Bordentown.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1841.

The discussion on the Tariff is still continued in the House, and from appearances will be continued many days to come. The South is determined to resist any change of the system that may incidentally encourage our manufacturers, notwithstanding protection, in some form, has been the invariable policy of the Government since the adoption of the Constitution. It is well remarked in a late London paper that no President from Washington to Tyler has ventured to oppose this policy, and the power of protection under the Constitution has been freely recognized by them all. Among the ablest efforts of the present session, are the speeches of Mr. Hudson of Mass., and Mr. J. Ingersoll of Penn. By-the-by the "Standard's" correspondent has misapplied his eulogy upon Mr. Toland of Philadelphia. It was evidently intended for Mr. Ingersoll who challenged the admiration of all who heard him upon the occasion alluded to.

The performance of Mr. Hudson, who is a singularly modest and unassuming man, has placed him in the rank of the profoundest thinkers and clearest reasoners in the House. The ingenuity and subtlety of the South Carolina theorists will be solely tasked successfully to combat his argument. The cloud that enveloped the fiscal scheme of the government is daily increasing in magnitude and darkness, and I have reason to believe, that before the month of January shall have passed a storm of opposition will pour down upon it, which must sweep it into the abyss of things that have been. No measure of this nature can possibly be enacted by the present Congress, without essential variations from the plan proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment of the Board of Control and their subordinate must emanate from the Legislative and not the Executive Department of the Government and certificates of deposits must be receivable in payment of public dues. Without these features the Cabinet measure, I fear, can never pass Congress as at present constituted. In the course of a day or two the report from the Treasury Department will be referred to a Select Committee in the Senate after a warmly contested debate, of which you shall be duly notified.

Mr. Clay's Amendments to the Constitution—Sensate Debate on the Fiscal—Debate on the Tariff, &c.

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1841.

In the SENATE to-day, Mr. CLAY pursuant to notice of yesterday asked leave to introduce three joint resolutions, amending the Constitution of the United States, by restricting the Veto power, by vesting in Congress the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States; and preventing members of Congress from accepting any civil appointment under the United States Government during the term for which they are elected. He said his object in introducing these resolutions was the reduction of Executive patronage within proper limits, to which the Whig party had pledged themselves before the election in November last. On his motion, the resolutions were twice read, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the 17th January next.

Bills granting a pension to David Walker, and establishing an additional land district in Alabama, were read a third time and passed.

Mr. PIERCE moved to take up from the table the report of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the "Board of Exchequer." He said they had failed last Session to establish a plan of finance; the pecuniary necessities of the country now demanded that Congress should do something. He hoped the difference of opinion between the two Departments of Government would be reconciled, and some plan this Session be adopted. Unquestionably the plan submitted was a sound and strong one, as well as novel in many particulars, proposing an alteration of the Treasury system. There were some defects of great magnitude in it. He hoped in the present distracted state of the finances they would forget party opinions, would compromise and go for the suffering country alone. The report was the motion having been agreed to, taken up.

Mr. TALLMAGE moved its reference to a Select Committee of nine to be appointed by the President. Owing in part to indisposition, he deferred remarks at present.

Mr. BUCHANAN spoke nearly two hours. He corrected the impression he said had gone abroad that he was in favor of this plan. It was a measure in which all the Cabinet were said to be united, and was accompanied by as able an argument as had ever been brought before the Senate. He was anxious to support the measures of Mr. Tyler, for in common with the country he owed him a debt of gratitude for his resistance to the Fiscal Bank and Corporation. This plan proposed the issue of Government of paper money, which would be in jeopardy in the hands of speculators; to this he gave his solemn and decided opposition. From viewing the plan in every aspect, he could see nothing in it but a great Government Bank, and as such he was totally opposed to it. In the hands of Mr. Tyler it would be safe, but in the hands of ambitious men it might be made to bear on any important election, and would exert an influence on the country destructive of liberty.

Mr. CALHOUN said the report was very able, simple, explicit, and manly, and furnished a triumphant vindication of the ground taken by his party, that a Bank of the United States, if not unconstitutional, was inexpedient. This admission had worn out much of the space between his party and those from whom it came, and all they had to do was to stand still, and time and reason would bring the rest.

He agreed with Mr. Buchanan that the scheme contained some fatal defects: it was a bank in fact.

Mr. RIVES said if a Committee were raised, they would not recommend any scheme of a Government Bank; consequently the remarks of the gentlemen (Messrs. Buchanan and Calhoun) were entirely gratuitous. He did not believe there was any man prepared to give this measure an unqualified support. There must be a material change in its fundamental principles, so that it should not be obnoxious to the charge of being a Government Bank; it must be stripped of the power of discounting bills of exchange, and of the functions of a Bank so far as the leading the public money was concerned; otherwise he should be utterly opposed to it. He was glad that the Whig party were disposed to give the plan a candid examination when it came before them, and did not, like gentlemen on the other side, condemn the measure in advance.

Mr. MANSUM took the floor, and without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Committee reported many private bills; one authorizing the Committee on Claims to employ a clerk, was adopted. A motion requesting information of the Postmaster General relative to the cost of mail transportation was adopted.

Mr. HOPKINS asked the consent of the House to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. It was refused.

Mr. FILLMORE attempted unsuccessfully to prevail upon the House to take up the Loan Bill. Mr. CUSHING in answer to an inquiry, said he could not tell when the Committee on Ways and Means would report upon the subject.

The Tariff was then debated in opposition by Messrs. EASTMAN and MERIWETHER, and the House adjourned.

ARGUS.

MARYLAND.—The official returns of the recent vote for Governor in this State are as follows:
Francis Thomas, (Opp).....28,986
William Cost Johnson, (W).....28,321
Thomas's majority.....665

HORRIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS.—The Georgetown (Del.) correspondent of the Wilmington Republican says that a man by the name of Hastings, living near Laurel, in that county, with his whole family, five or six in number, were all burnt to cinders a day or two ago. It is believed the whole family was murdered for the sake of some \$3,000 known to be in the house, and it burned to the ground over the heads of its murdered inmates.—The head of one of the blacks was found separate from the body.

CONSUL OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION for the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, to reside at Philadelphia.

FROM TEXAS.—Galveston dates to the 17th instant have been received. At the latest dates from Austin Congress was occupied with the consideration of private bills. The President has appointed Alexander McGuffey Consul of Texas for the port of Cincinnati; and Samuel G. Taylor Consul for the port of Norfolk, Virginia. On the 4th instant, D. G. Barnett took his farewell leave of the Texian Senate, and delivered his valedictory. Gen. Houston, President elect, arrived at Austin on the 8th.

All the prisoners captured lately at Refugio, with the exception of the unfortunate Ryall, who was massacred near that town, have returned safely to Texas. They assert that they country west of the Rio Grande is in a wretched condition. The soldiers are ill armed, ill clothed, and so cowardly that they afford little or no protection to the unfortunate Rancheros, who are constantly subjected to the inroads of the Comanches and other Indians. The party of Mexicans who made the attack on Refugio consisted of only sixty men, under the command of Azarov.

CONSPIRACY AT THE SOUTH.—A gang of negro thieves, robbers, and murderers, says the *Natchez Free Trader* of 27th instant, has been detected in the person of Charles Bonin, a letter from one of them, recommending certain murders, robberies, &c., has been actually obtained, and is published in the *Natchez Herald*, upon the authority of thirty-five citizens. It is signed by John M. Bonin, and addressed to Col. John D. Vidson. There is, beyond a doubt, an organized band of villains on the frontiers of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, who prey upon the rest of the community.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth says, the rogue who robbed the Messrs. Swigert, of that town, of some four thousand dollars in State Bonds, and two or three hundred dollars in money, returned the bonds, but kept the money. Two other robberies were recently committed—one on Green-up & Reading, whose store was entered, but the thief only got a small amount of money. He pulled the drawer only partially open; if he had pulled it out a few inches farther he would have found another apartment in it, in which was a pretty large sum of money. The other robbery was on James Burns, from whom the rogue got several hundred dollars and much valuable clothing.

HOMICIDE.—At the village of Hudson, Laporte county, Indiana, on the 14th instant, a Mr. Charles Egbert, during a quarrel, drew a knife and stabbed Mr. James F. Smith, so as to cause his death instantaneously. Rum was at the bottom of the spree, and both were drunk. Egbert was arrested and committed for examination.

SALE OF CANAL LANDS.—At a recent sale of canal lands at Lockport, Ill., 15,429 acres were disposed of for the aggregate amount of \$95,815 44. The lowest price per acre was \$6, and the highest \$61.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.

Durant vs. *Supervisors of Albany*.—The decree of the Chancellor in this cause was reversed: for reversal 10; for affirmance 8. Opinions were delivered by Justice COWEN and Senators VERPLASSCK, HENFREY, ROOT, DICKINSON, and the PRESIDENT.

Van Vechten vs. Van Vechten.—The decree of the Chancellor was unanimously affirmed. Justice COWEN delivered a written opinion.

Delaford vs. *the State of Illinois*.—The decree of the Chancellor was affirmed: for affirmance 13; for reversal 2. Opinions were delivered by Justice COWEN and Senator VERPLASSCK.

[Albany Evening Journal.]

Mr. MOSCOW in flames must have been a splendid sight. The people could not destroy their city to save their country; a devotion worthy of all praise and imitation. The Chinese at Chusan adopted the expedient, however, with a great army, would have succeeded in their expedition had not the Russian Imperial City been laid in flames; as it was, he was compelled to retreat, with death at his heels, ravaging with dreadful effect his devoted soldiers. There were no Sherman's Lozenges here to relieve the sick and dying—no hope but in death. How little we appreciate the blessings we enjoy under their want, we learn to know their value. Many a well man may say Sherman's Lozenges are like many other things, good for nothing, humbug, &c. But let him be attacked with a cold, cold or headache, and try but one dose of them, and they will be satisfied of their great worth. Ask the man who has been cured of a distressing cough in a few hours what he thinks of Sherman's Lozenges, and he will tell you there is nothing like them, and no other medicine gives down his throat.

Are sold wholesale and retail at 101 Nassau-street, and by agents at 116, 273 and 439 Broadway, 155 Bowery, 77 East Broadway, 221 Blooming-street and 247 Hudson-street.

[From the New-York Tribune.]

KALEIDOSCOPE.—Mr. George Saunders, No. 163 Broadway, has just completed a newly invented Kaleidoscope, which is the most beautiful and interesting of all the toys to the public. It will make a very elegant and desirable New Year's present, and as such, we commend it to every body. There is hardly an idea or novelty in the whole world of fancy and of art that is not illustrated by it—all the colors and tints of the rainbow, go and see it, purchase it, and make the hearts of your young friends thrill with delight, as they fondly linger and warmly rest among its beauties.

KALEIDOSCOPE.—The subscriber having made many improvements in the article of Kaleidoscopes, through the improvement of his friends, has made an assortment for the approaching holidays, and respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

431 1/2 (2) G SAUNDERS, 163 Broadway.

CONSUMPTION.—It is well known that this is a fatal disease wherever it exists, and therefore, should be arrested before it runs to a second stage. The forerunners of this disease should be closely watched, and a remedy immediately applied. One of the most frequent forerunners of Consumption is a tickling in the throat, with some slight mucous discharge, producing but little inconvenience, but too often terminating in fatal disease. As a remedy for this, Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, sold at 375 Bowery, has no equal, and we hereby advise all our readers, who are troubled with a tickling in the throat, with some slight mucous discharge, and their destiny sealed.

Look out for counterfeiters! Buy only at the old and only office, 375 Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.—Full house nightly testify to the popularity of this establishment. A splendid bill is presented for New Year's Eve. Master Diamond and Company are to give the medicine for the night. The managers of wild animals is open the 6th.

ALL who have pimples or blemishes should use Su W Blizzard's remedy called Japs's Indian Balm, sold at 62 Chatham St. It cures all eruptions and clears the complexion.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
The New World of Saturday, Jan. 1, 1842, published and for sale THIS DAY—commences a New VOLUME with a capital number—embracing a *Sermon* by Bishop Onderdonk, D. D., two original pieces of Poetry by Mrs. Osgood and Miss Cook; an able Review of Adams's Lectures on England and China; a powerful article on Maritime Powers; a Novel by Miss Stowe; Spirit of English Mercantile for December; Plan of the Fiscal Agency; Literary, Musical and Dramatic Criticisms; Editorials, News, &c. Terms, \$3 a year, or a single. A capital time to subscribe, and no person can appropriate \$3 to better advantage at this happy season than to subscribe for the New World. It is worth a score of Annuals at 10c. Office 30 Ann-st. where gentlemen in town or country are respectfully solicited to call and subscribe.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

January 1.

CONTENTS.

I. POETRY.—The Farewell, by Glynn—Butler's Brooklyn Heights, by Is